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THE HEALTH OF WORSBROUGH



1963

WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(YORKS.)

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963

I N D E X

	Page
Section I.	
Natural and Social Conditions and Statistics...	7
Section II.	
General Provision of the Health Services in the Area 	13
Section III.	
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	16
Section IV.	
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector ...	22
Section V.	
Divisional Report 	35

WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1963

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor A. O. Elmhirst, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee :

Councillor R. Atkinson, B.E.M., J.P.

Committee :

Councillors C. W. Boland, J. H. Gaunt, R. C. Griffiths,
F. Hague, F. Holling, F. Scothorn, W. Smith, W. H.
Wadsworth and H. Wootton.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

E. J. DESMOND, M.B., D.P.H. (Resigned October, 1963)

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed December, 1963)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

L. DOVE, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

G. W. AMES, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Diploma for Smoke Inspectors — R.S.H.



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WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
Barnsley.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the
WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Mallison, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my eighth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

For four consecutive years your infant mortality rate has been below the national average, but in 1963 there was a moderate rise and for the first time it is above the national figure. I do not wish to place too much significance on this because small variations in numbers can produce large fluctuations in statistical rates. Moreover, this figure should always be considered with the stillbirth rate which has shown a marked drop from 24·9 per 1,000 to 7·6 per 1,000, and, in fact, your peri-natal mortality rate is considerably lower than 1962.

Other statistics are a little less favourable in the year under review in that there was a fall in the birth rate accompanied by a slight rise in the death rate. The Registrar General has supplied for the first time the causes of death set out in age groups. There does not appear to be anything in this table which would warrant undue concern except that perhaps it should be noted that deaths from coronary disease and angina are slowly creeping into lower and lower age groups. This table will be useful for comparison in future years.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in all matters relating to the health of the district, my divisional health staff for their willing assistance and your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. Dove, for his help and loyal co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WORSBROUGH

SECTION I.

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	... ..	3,420 acres
Population (Census 1961)	... ..	14,950
Registrar General's estimate of population 1963	... ..	15,110
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book at 31st December, 1963	... ..	4,690
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963...		£370,814
Nett product of a Penny Rate	... ..	£1,485. 5s. 4d.

Coal mining is the principal occupation of the population. Other industries in the district include three small textile factories and a saw mill, and although the number of persons employed in these concerns is relatively small, they help, nevertheless, in the industrial life of the district.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1963 was 15,110, as compared with 14,960 at mid 1962. The excess of births over deaths or the natural increase of population was 80, compared with 111 in the previous year.

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	126	117	243
Illegitimate	9	8	17
Total	135	125	260

The number of live births registered was 14 fewer than in 1962. The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the year, which related the proportion

of women in the district of child-bearing age with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted birth rates in other districts and with the birth rate of the country as a whole. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 15.9 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 18.3 last year and 18.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Illegitimate births represented 6.3% of the total, compared with 4.0% in the previous year.

Stillbirths

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	—	2	2
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			—	—	—
		Totals	—	2	2
			—	—	—

The stillbirth rate was 7.6 per 1,000 total births as compared with 24.9 per 1,000 births in 1962 and with 17.3 per 1,000 total births in England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 16.1 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 12.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 180 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, 17 more than in the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory disease, respiratory diseases and cancer.

Statistics relating to death rates and the causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Accidental Deaths

There were 6 accidental deaths in your area in 1963, 2 males and 4 females, as against 13 accidental deaths in 1962. 3 accidents occurred on the road and 3 in the home.

Sex	Age	
M	2	Road Accident.
F	3	Road Accident.
M	55	Road Accident.
F	81	Home Accident—Fall.
F	81	Home Accident—Fracture femur in bed.
F	90	Home Accident—Fall.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

The Infant Mortalty Rate for 1963 was 30·8 per 1,000 compared with 18·2 for the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 20·9. This is a genuine increase in infant deaths, but it must be remembered that many of the deaths occurring around birth are interchangeable, and I am sure that it is significant that the stillbirth rate has dropped. This should be considered in association with these figures. There were 8 infant deaths during the year, 4 of them in the neo-natal period.

The illegitimate infant death rate was Nil.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett deaths from stated causes under one year of age

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
Congenital	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	4	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	8

The peri-natal mortality rate for your district takes into account the stillbirth figures and in 1963 the rate was 22·0 compared with 35·6 in the previous year and with 31·1 in the administrative County.

I give below the record of your district in respect of peri-natal mortality over the past ten years.

Year	Live Births	Stillbirths	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-Natal
1954	219	4	5	40.3
1955	238	7	1	32.6
1956	239	4	9	45.2
1957	261	6	5	41.2
1958	262	9	3	44.2
1959	265	3	3	18.7
1960	241	2	1	12.3
1961	254	7	2	34.5
1962	274	7	3	35.6
1963	270	2	4	22.0

Maternal Mortality

The Registrar General attributed one death to this cause during the year. The circumstances of the case were investigated and it would appear to be an inevitable event.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

	Worsbro' Urban District	Aggregate W. Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov'nal figures)
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				
Crude	17·1	17·9	18·2	18·2
Adjusted	15·9	18·4	18·3	18·2
Death Rate per 1,000 esti- mated population				
Crude	11·9	12·7	12·0	12·2
Adjusted	16·1	13·6	13·3	12·2
Infective and Parasitic dis- eases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Dis- eases	0·01	0·05	0·04	Not available
Tuberculosis :—				
Respiratory	0·07	0·06	0·06	0·06
Other	—	0·01	0·01	0·01
All forms	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·06
Cancer	1·52	2·04	1·94	2·18
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1·78	2·02	1·85	Not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	4·08	4·8	4·53	Not available
Respiratory diseases	2·31	1·72	1·57	Not available
Maternal Mortality	3·82	0·5	0·45	0·28
Infant Mortality	30·8	22·8	23·0	20·9
Stillbirths	7·6	19·2	18·7	17·3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

	Un der 1	1–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75	Total	
											Male	Female
1 Tuberculosis-Respiratory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
6 Meningococcal Infection	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
10 Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	2	3
11 Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–
12 Malignant Neoplasm Breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
13 Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	3
14 Other Malignant Neoplasms	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	2	4	7	4
16 Diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	16	10	17
18 Coronary Disease, angina	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	10	14	12	20	19
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
20 Other Heart Disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	6	6	9
21 Other Circulatory Disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	5	2
23 Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	11	5
24 Bronchitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	8	16	3
27 Gastritis, Enteritis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
31 Congenital Malformations	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	4	7	6
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1
34 All Other Accidents	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	3	3
TOTAL	8	4	1	–	3	7	6	27	49	75	96	84

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. The Chief Public Health Inspector and one Assistant Public Health Inspector are employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.
5. Geriatric Hospital, Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulances for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

1. St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients sessions at the Chest Clinic, Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follow :

Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Children).

Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Thursday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Worsbrough patients for the diagnosis of these diseases is in Barnsley :

Address : Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road, Barnsley.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the New Clinic, Oakdale, Worsbrough Bridge, on Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings, and they are also held at Birdwell on Wednesday afternoons and on Thursday afternoons at Blacker Hill.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly at the new Clinic in Oakdale, Worsbrough Bridge, and patients requiring ante-natal care at Birdwell can be seen with the Infant Welfare Clinic on a Wednesday afternoon.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland. Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

326 cases of infectious diseases were notified during 1963, compared with 50 cases in the previous year. This was largely due to the influence of Measles which accounted for 290 of the notifications.

Statement of Notification of Infectious Diseases received during the year

	Cases
Scarlet Fever	6
Pneumonia	12
Dysentery	12
Erysipelas	1
Measles (excluding German Measles) ...	290
Whooping Cough	3
Food Poisoning... ..	1
Meningococcal Infection	1
TOTAL ...	326

Scarlet Fever

6 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, compared with 34, 19 and 10 in the previous three years. There does appear to be a steady decrease in incidence in Worsbrough.

Measles

290 cases were notified during the year, compared with 16 in the previous year. The disease was distributed evenly in time during the year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated was 24, compared with 214 in 1962. This illustrates how short the memory of the general public has become.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year and there were three cases of Whooping Cough, one fewer than in the previous year.

Immunisation against both diseases again showed a very slight decline. In the case of Whooping Cough, 61.0% of pre-school children were immunised compared with 63.9% in 1962. Immunisation against Diphtheria showed 61.0% of the under 5 years population and 69.2% of the school population.

Immunisation against Tetanus showed a considerable increase with 1,040 children given either primary or booster doses, compared with 294 in 1962.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. During 1962, 244 children and 48 others received protection with three doses, bringing the total for Worsbrough since the scheme was started to 5,801 and of these 846 children of primary school age had been given reinforcing fourth doses.

Food Poisoning

1 case of Food Poisoning occurred during the year. No source of infection was traced.

Dysentery

12 cases of Dysentery were notified as compared with 4 cases in 1962.

Tuberculosis

There were 4 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Worsbrough area last year. This compares with 6 and Nil respectively in 1962.

One death was recorded during the year due to the disease, over the age of 65 years.

TUBERCULOSIS — record of cases during 1963

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on Register at 1st January ...	37	26	4	5
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	2	2	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	1	1	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	1	2	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL at end of 1963 ...	36	25	4	5

TUBERCULOSIS — New Cases and Mortality in 1963

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 year	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 years	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 years	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 years	... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 years	... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS		2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—

I am indebted to Mr. Shepherd for the undermentioned report on the

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Sewerage

During the year the following additional lengths of foul sewers and surface water sewers were laid in connection with new housing development :

733 yds. lin. 15" foul sewer

66 yds. lin. 12" foul sewer

479 yds. lin. 9" foul sewer

3,407 yds. lin. 6" foul sewer

130 yds. lin. 18" surface water sewer

185 yds. lin. 15" surface water sewer

743 yds. lin. 12" surface water sewer

967 yds. lin. 9" surface water sewer

2,950 yds. lin. 6" surface water sewer

Work on the relief of the mining subsidence damage at Birdwell commenced in October, 1963.

Sewage Disposal Works

A satisfactory standard of sewage effluent was maintained during 1963, but increased development will make extensions at the Sewage Works imperative. Two additional filter beds will be required at an early date. Plans for these are in course of preparation.

Rainfall

Daily readings of rainfall are taken at the Council's Sewage Works, and the monthly totals compared with previous years are shown below. The total rainfall for 1963 was average, but the number of wet days ($\cdot 01$ inches or more), 174, was the greatest since 1958. The wettest day of the year was 1st July, with 2.05 inches. The wettest month was June with 3.78 inches, and the driest was December with 0.56 inches of rainfall.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
January	5.35 ins.	4.16 ins.	1.76 ins.	0.63 ins.
February	2.15 ins.	1.62 ins.	0.74 ins.	0.73 ins.
March	1.85 ins.	0.25 ins.	1.01 ins.	1.82 ins.
April	0.77 ins.	2.90 ins.	1.80 ins.	1.75 ins.
May	1.48 ins.	1.30 ins.	1.75 ins.	0.76 ins.
June	1.05 ins.	1.86 ins.	0.56 ins.	3.78 ins.
July	2.87 ins.	2.80 ins.	1.86 ins.	3.61 ins.
August	5.88 ins.	1.79 ins.	3.52 ins.	2.32 ins.
September	3.40 ins.	1.56 ins.	2.61 ins.	2.06 ins.
October	7.36 ins.	2.02 ins.	0.36 ins.	1.49 ins.
November	4.19 ins.	1.01 ins.	1.28 ins.	3.77 ins.
December	2.61 ins.	1.98 ins.	1.14 ins.	0.56 ins.
	38.96 ins.	23.25 ins.	18.39 ins.	23.28 ins.

Housing

The number of houses completed during 1963 was as follows :

3 bedroom type houses (Direct Labour	2
2 bedroom type houses (Direct Labour)	1
1 bedroom type bungalows (Direct Labour) ...	4
Single person bungalows (Direct Labour) ...	12
3 bedroom type houses (Contract)	10
	29
Northern Ideal Homesteads Limited—houses ...	8
Northern Ideal Homesteads Limited—bungalows	77
Ackroyd and Abbott Limited—houses	6
Ackroyd and Abbott Limited—bungalows ...	4
Private individuals—bungalows	6
West Riding County Council (for school)—	
houses	2
	103

JOHN SHEPHERD,
Engineer and Surveyor.

SECTION IV.
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
for the Year of 1963

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

This is my twentieth contribution to Annual Reports on the health of the township of Worsbrough, and it does seem to me to be appropriate to take a backward look at the past twenty years, before dealing with the year under review.

When I took up office in 1944 the biggest task facing me was how to deal with the large number of unfit houses in the district. Even patching-up repairs were difficult at that time because of the shortage of labour and, more particularly, materials.

We then had those areas such as Jarrotts Buildings, Ebenezer Square, Wrights Court, Birdcage Row, Mitchell Street, Garden Cottages, Marriotts Terrace, Martin Square, Robinson Terrace, Robinson Square etc., etc., and the prospects for dealing with them were very slight. In 1955 however we received the go-ahead from the Ministry and from 1944 to 1963, 397 houses had been the subjects of either clearance or individual unfit orders: Nearly all of these houses have now been demolished, many of the sites have been re-developed, and few people today will scarcely remember that they ever even existed.

In 1944, the house refuse collection service also stood in need of re-organisation. Two open lorries and one old covered lorry were used for collection. The whole of New England, and many houses in Worsbrough Dale and elsewhere were served by ash-pits, and the procedure was for the refuse collectors to go and throw the refuse into the back streets, and later into the lorry. Tipping consisted of dumping the refuse over the edge of two tips from a height of twenty feet, with no one in attendance; eleven men were employed on the actual work of collection.

Today in comparison, two of the most modern types of vehicles are in use, all ashpits have long since been abolished, refuse is tipped at shallow depths and covered with soil, the number of hours in the working week has been reduced, the week's annual holiday has been extended to two and a half weeks, the number of houses has increased from 3,722 to 4,967 (i.e. by nearly $33\frac{1}{3}\%$), and yet there are still only eleven men employed on the work, with an additional man on tip control. The service in 1944 cost £3,684, whereas in 1963 it cost £10,632.

In 1944 and the following years we had the colliery spoilbank at Barrow Colliery burning for long periods, and heavy smoke emissions from the chimneys there and at the Barnsley District Coking Co. plant were also a regular feature of our landscape. Today, no colliery spoilbank fires, and no smoke from industrial chimneys!

These are improvements which must have made a major contribution to the health of the inhabitants of our district.

During the year under review, there has not been the necessity nor the opportunity to do works of major importance like slum clearance, etc., and consequently it has been a year of slow progress, but nevertheless one of progress.

Our slum clearance programme has been completed in record time, and this work from now on will only entail dealing with the individual unfit house which must inevitably crop up.

No progress whatever has been made in dealing with domestic smoke pollution, but part of the responsibility for this must lay at the door of the Ministry for failing to ensure that a plentiful supply of premium smokeless fuels would be available.

My thanks are due to the members of the Council for their continued support, and especially to Coun. Atkinson who has been Chairman of the Committee for the whole of the

length of my service at Worsbrough and who has such a knowledge and understanding of the work.

Finally, I must thank Dr. Barnes for his support and for the happy relationship which exists between us.

Your obedient servant,

LYNDON DOVE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Water Supply

The town's supply is provided by the Barnsley Corporation under the terms of the Barnsley Water Order 1961 and this Council has one representative on the Committee.

The supply has been wholesome and plentiful during the year, and a sample submitted for chemical examination gave the following result :—

Physical Characters

Turbidity (Fuller's Earth Scale)	Nil
Colour (Hazen Units)	Nil
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil

Chemical Examination

Parts per Million

Total solids dried at 180°C	145
Total hardness	79
Temporary hardness	64
Permanent hardness	15
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F	0.12
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02
pH Value	8.2

During the year, the last four houses in the district which did not have a main's supply were condemned and the tenants re-housed in Council houses. These were Dovecliffe Cottages.

Closet Accommodation

Two waste water closets were converted to water closets during the year with the aid of the £12 grant which the Council makes towards these works.

The approximate number of sanitary conveniences of the various types in the district is as follows :—

Water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,907
Waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Chemical closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privies with covered middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	41

Public Cleansing

Street sweeping, road gully emptying, and maintenance of public conveniences are the responsibility of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference was made last year to the unsatisfactory urinal for men at the bottom of High Street, Worsbrough Dale and the desirability of abolishing it. I am sorry that nothing has been done about this as I am sure it is unattractive, unhygienic, and unnecessary.

House refuse collection is my responsibility and it is pleasing to report that we have maintained our weekly emptying of dustbins in spite of the ever-increasing number of houses being built both by speculative builders and the Council itself.

There were obviously periods when we were unable to empty bins weekly as in February and March when the service was badly hampered by heavy snow and ice for eight weeks.

In February I suggested that the Council consider a bin bonus scheme, both to cope with the increasing number of houses and to give the men some incentive and reward for doing a dirty and unattractive job.

A scheme was formulated which was a combination of a bonus and a task scheme, and after discussing it with the men and the Union representatives, it was brought into operation in the middle of July. It has been an unqualified success and operates very smoothly to everyone's advantage.

The most important event in the year for me was the retirement of the cleansing foreman, Alfred Tingle, on the 20th March.

He was foreman when I came here in 1944 and I have nothing but praise for the conscientious way in which he carried out his duties from that time until March of this year. He was foreman, spare driver, spare tipman, spare mechanic, in fact there was no job too difficult for him to do and I think it most unlikely that we shall ever find anyone to completely fill his place.

Two S. & D. freighters are engaged on the work, manned by two drivers and 9 ashbinmen. One of these vehicles is brand new, complete with powerpress, and came into operation on the first day of the year.

House Refuse Disposal

Two tips are in use, one at Dovecliffe and the other at Haverlands Lane, Worsbrough Bridge.

The one at Dovecliffe is only used one morning per week to take the refuse from Blacker Hill.

The Haverlands Lane tip has been our main tip for many years. We are engaged here on raising the level of low lying land which was swamp land in winter, and the result is a very satisfying one. It is hard to believe that the excellent crops growing there have at least six feet of household refuse beneath them.

The nature of house refuse has changed radically over the past few years and it is a difficult business trying to make a good level tip with it when we are without mechanical assistance. The time has definitely arrived, I think, when we

should provide some mechanical means of levelling and compression, and it is unreasonable to expect a man to stand up to his knees sorting refuse out with a rake.

This change in refuse is also responsible for a greater incidence in tip fires and we actually had five of them during the summer. The only means of dealing with them was to call in the services of a bulldozer and spread the burning refuse over the ground where it quickly burnt itself out. All this of course costs money which the ratepayers themselves have to pay for, and some of this expense could be avoided if people did try not to fill their bins with paper and cardboard. Much of this could be easily and conveniently burnt at home.

One man was caught by the Police taking copper wire off the tip and proceedings were taken against him but the fines imposed in these cases do not act as a deterrent.

Caravan Sites

There are no sites in the area which are licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

This did not prevent caravans coming into the area however, and we had to insist on nine of them moving on during the year. Eight of them arrived towards the end of November and were actually still on an unlicensed site at the end of the year.

Clean Air

The boiler furnace chimney at the Barrow Colliery has not caused any nuisance again during the year.

Some nuisance did arise from the Coking Company's chimney from time to time. In January, their Technical Director informed me that they had placed a firm order for the conversion of all their handfired boilers to moving chain grate stokers and by May, two had been so converted. Conversion proceeded, and by the end of the year, the emission of smoke had virtually ceased, although two or three boilers were still awaiting conversion.

In December I received complaints from two Blacker Hill residents complaining that steam from the quenching tower at the Coking Plant contained fumes and was depositing spots of grit and chemical liquid over Wortley View. This was a matter for the Alkali Inspector to deal with and I referred it to him. He told me that tank liquor was being mixed with the quenching water and that legally this was in order. He would however visit the works and endeavour to persuade the company to fix baffle plates in the quenching tower which he said would obviate the nuisance. As the complaint was not made until December, no finality had been reached by the end of the year.

In March we were invited by the Warren Spring Laboratory (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) to be one of the representative towns forming Part I of the National Survey of Air Pollution. Daily readings are taken at the Council Offices and each month's figures submitted to the D.S.I.R., and we are pleased to think that we are assisting in what is undoubtedly very important work.

An application for approval of the boiler installation at the new school at Bank End was received, and approval given under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956. Application was also made for approval of the chimney height. This was proposed to be only 33 feet high which was not considered to be sufficient and it was raised to 40 feet.

Colliery Spoilbanks

There was no nuisance caused by the spoilbank to the Barrow Colliery because of the strict control they always exercise over it.

Eradication of Bedbugs

Ten houses were sprayed for bedbugs during the year. Nine of these were in New England.

Other Pests

Thirty-six householders approached us for help in dealing with other pests and assistance and advice was given in every case.

Cockroach infestations	...	...	...	...	25
Ant infestation	...	...	...	...	1
Clover mite	...	...	...	...	3
Woodworm infestations	...	...	...	...	1
Silverfish infestations	...	...	...	...	1
Drug store beetles	...	...	...	...	1
Spiders	...	...	...	...	1
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	1
Centipedes	...	...	...	...	1
Moles	...	...	...	...	1
					36

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The district has been a specified area since 1st May, 1953 since when, only designated milks may be sold. Most of this is sold in bottles but we do have three local farmers who sell it in cartons.

Regular sampling of all milks sold by retail is carried out, and I pay particular attention to raw Tuberculin-Tested farm-bottled milks produced in our own area. The samples are taken to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield.

Four samples of heat treated milk were submitted for statutory examination and all were found to be satisfactory. Two were Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised), one Sterilised, and one Pasteurised.

In March, two T.T./Farm-bottled milks were reported to be Brucella positive. One of these was produced outside the area and the Medical Officer served notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959.

The second one was produced at one of our own farms and a similar notice was served on the farmer. I took individual samples from the 43 cows being milked and seven were found to be excreting infected milk.

In May, two further samples were reported Brucella positive. Again, one was an outside producer and the other a local producer, and heat treatment notices were served on both. I took individual samples from the sixteen cows being milked and these showed there only to be one cow infected. This same producer bought two new cows in September and asked me to sample their milk for brucellosis before he admitted them to the herd.

If we could get co-operation like this throughout the industry I think it could lead to the eradication of infected cows. At the moment there is no law to prevent a farmer selling a cow if he finds it is infected with brucellosis, and I think an unsuspecting buyer needs protection, which in turn protects the public. It would seem to be a reasonable thing for a milk cow to be sold subject to it passing the test for brucellosis.

Ice Cream

Forty-two premises in the area are registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the sale of ice cream. These are all retail shops and only pre-wrapped ices are sold.

Regular sampling is carried out and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield.

The results on the twenty-six samples taken are shown below, placed in the provisional grades laid down by the Ministry of Health.

	Number of Samples Taken	Provisional Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	7	6	1	—	—
Manufacturer No. 2	7	5	2	—	—
Manufacturer No. 3	6	4	—	1	1
Manufacturer No. 4	3	3	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 5	2	2	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 6	1	1	—	—	—

80·8% of the samples fell into Provisional Grade 1, 11·6% into Grade 2, 3·8% into Grade 3 and 3·8% into Grade 4.

The two Grade 3 and 4 samples were unsatisfactory and I notified my colleague in the area where they were produced.

Meat Supply

There are no slaughterhouses in the district, the Council having closed them down by resolution under Section 4 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1954.

Facilities are available at the Barnsley Abattoir and most of the butchers' meat is killed there.

H O U S I N G

New Houses

The Council completed the building of 29 houses during the year. 19 of these were by direct labour, and the other 10 by contract.

For comparison, the numbers completed by direct labour in the preceding five years were as follows :—

1958	38 houses
1959	38 houses
1960	47 houses
1961	30 houses
1962	19 houses

In addition, 95 houses were completed by speculative builders, 6 by private persons, and 2 by the County Council, giving a grand total of 132 new houses during the year.

The private building in Birdwell has progressed apace and 69 of the proposed 350 had been completed by the year end.

Council House Lettings

With the exception of bungalows and bedsitters, houses are let according to the date of the application and a list is kept posted in the Council Offices where applicants can at any time see their position on the list.

The Housing Committee itself selects tenants for bungalows and bedsitters.

The only building which the direct labour department has done this year has been of houses for which the National Coal Board have offered a subsidy, and which were to be used for housing miners from redundant areas. They did allow us a small percentage for miners from our own district.

The Housing Manager sent out his annual circular to all Council house applicants asking if they still wished to remain on the housing list and the number of answers received showed a further decline in applicants viz., 160.

The numbers for the preceding five years were as follows :—

1958	283 applicants
1959	264 applicants
1960	237 applicants
1961	194 applicants
1962	177 applicants

Unfit Houses

(a) Slum Clearance

We commenced in 1955 with a list of 327 unfit houses to be dealt with, to which figure a further 47 were added during the intervening years giving us a grand total of 371 houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation.

At the end of last year we had dealt with 332 of them leaving 39 in need of attention.

In November of each year the Council considers reports from all its officials on the housing position and decides on its policy of rents, building programme etc., for the next twelve months. At that meeting I reported that 13 of the 39 houses in the preceding paragraph had been dealt with, leaving 26 as our unfit housing problem, which is surely a very happy position for any local authority to be in, and one which many would envy.

I recommended that of these 26 houses, 6 be transferred to the "borderline" list because of extensive works of repair and improvement which had been carried out in them.

The Council agreed to deal with the last 20 houses within twelve months, which would complete our unfit housing programme well within the original ten years.

Two of the houses (8 and 9 Victoria Crescent, Birdwell) were represented as a clearance area, but the Inquiry into them was not held until 1964.

The remainder were dealt with by agreement and Individual Unfit Orders were made on them.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

Improvement Grants

Forty-nine applications for Improvement Grants were received and approved during the year.

Grants made during the preceding five years are given below :—

1958	26
1959	31
1960	43
1961	46
1962	49

The Council purchased six substandard houses in Edmunds Road, Worsbrough Dale which will be improved with the aid of improvement grants.

Improvements to purchased properties in New England continued and a further 18 were modernised.

House Loans

Forty-two advances were made during the year to persons wishing to acquire or construct their own houses.

F A C T O R I E S

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	21	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	129	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' permises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	20	150	—	—

2. There were no cases in which Defects were found.

Part VII of the Act—Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are no out-workers registered under the above Act.

SECTION V.

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer :

R. Barnes, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

E. J. Desmond, M.B., D.P.H. (Res. Oct., 1963).

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

S. G. A. Henriques, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers :

Dr. C. B. Ball.

Dr. J. Byrne.

Dr. D. J. Fairclough.

Dr. H. W. Gothard.

Dr. G. Ingram.

Dr. K. Mathers.

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell.

Dr. M. Scott.

Dr. M. E. Tapissier.

Dr. L. Taylor.

Dr. J. W. Whitworth.

Divisional Nursing Officer :

Mrs. C. Dyson.

Health Visitors :

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss).

(Res. Aug., 1963).

D. Dyson (Mrs.).

(App. July, 1963).

D. Gibson (Mrs.).

A. M. Harston (Mrs.).

M. E. Lee (Miss).

M. Lloyd (Miss).

G. M. Lodge (Mrs.).

F. A. Manley (Mrs.).

D. M. Parry (Mrs.).

C. Totty (Mrs.).

M. Tullie (Mrs.).

D. Westerman (Miss).

A. M. Widdison (Mrs.).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

E. Beever (Mrs.).

Clinic Nurses :

E. Brennan (Mrs.).

P. M. Hayes (Mrs.).

(App. Dec., 1963).

D. Hodgson (Mrs.).

J. Woodcock (Mrs.).

Midwives :

S. E. Aitken (Miss).
(App. Aug., 1963).

B. Bailey (Miss),

B. Burtoft (Mrs.).

C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.).

B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.).

M. Hammerton (Miss).

B. Horsfield (Mrs.).

I. L. Jones (Mrs.).

I. O. Kilner (Mrs.).
(Res. Aug., 1963).

B. Lounds (Mrs.).

D. Newton (Mrs.).

A. C. Senior (Miss).

E. A. Staley (Mrs.).

M. Walters (Mrs.).

L. Wilson (Mrs.).

M. Wroe (Mrs.).

Home Nurses :

M. Allen (Mrs.).
(Res. Feb., 1963).

M. Bexon (Mrs.).

V. Beech (Mrs.).

H. Biegalski (Mrs.).

E. Brookes (Mrs.).

F. Cartwright (Mrs.).

B. Chapman (Miss),

E. Cross (Mrs.).

R. Edwards (Mrs.).
K. M. Hanson (Mrs.).

M. Jarvis (Mrs.).

(App. March, 1963).

M. McConnell (Mrs.).

H. Padgett (Mrs.).

B. Parker (Mrs.).

C. Wilson (Mrs.).

Mental Welfare Officers :

M. Whiteley (Mrs.).
(Res. Aug., 1963).

J. Armitage (Mr.),

B. Whiteley (Mr.).
(App. Dec., 1963).

Speech Therapist :

S. Holmes (Mrs.).

Senior Clerk :

L. S. Wrigg (Mr.).

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County Districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Births

The number of live births registered in the area in 1963 was 1,341 compared with 1,335 in 1962. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.1 per 1,000, compared with 17.4 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 62 as against 49 in 1962, and this gives a figure representing 4.4% of the total births compared with 3.6% in the previous year.

Stillbirths

There were 33 stillbirths during the year, compared with 25 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 23.0 compared with 18.4 in 1962 and with 17.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 864 which was 68 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the division of 11.1 compared with 10.4 in 1962. You will see in the table that this is lower than any figure for individual districts. This is because the other districts show adjusted rates, and unfortunately no adjusted rate is available for the division.

Infant Deaths and Perinatal Mortality Rate

There were 41 infant deaths in the division during the year of which 27 occurred in the neonatal period. This compares with 23 and 14 respectively in 1962. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division in 1963 of 29·2, as compared with 16·2 for the previous year and 20·9 for England and Wales. Although we may expect fluctuations from year to year, this is a very real increase and must be regarded with some concern. The biggest relative increase is in deaths from broncho-pneumonia and congenital causes. This latter group is varied and there is no suggestion of any increase in any single congenital defect, such as occurred in the Thalidomide tragedy.

The perinatal mortality rate for the division stands at 37·6 compared with 31·1 for the administrative county.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid 1963	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth	1,746	9,140	16.1	15.3	18.6	57.0	49.7
Darfield	2,018	6,910	16.6	13.1	31.0	48.0	46.5
Darton	4,718	14,500	15.9	11.9	21.0	8.6	21.0
Dodworth	1,857	4,110	14.7	12.7	59.7	31.7	89.6
Royston	1,452	8,590	18.2	16.9	22.7	5.8	28.4
Wombwell	3,850	19,120	20.9	14.2	27.3	33.2	44.7
Worsbrough	3,420	15,180	15.9	16.1	7.6	30.8	22.9
Rates for the Division	19,061	77,550	18.1 (Crude)	11.1 (Crude)	23.0	29.2	37.6
Rates for the Administrative County		1,696,220	18.3	13.3	18.7	23.0	31.1
England and Wales			18.2	12.2	17.3	20.9	Not available

Maternal Mortality

There was one death during the year attributable to maternal causes. Investigation did not reveal that this was in any way preventable. The maternal mortality rate for the division was 0.70 compared with 0.50 for the administrative county and with 0.28 for England and Wales.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

CAUSE	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
Prematurity	13				13					13
Congenital	5	4	1		10	2	1	1		14
Bronchopneumonia	1				1	3	2	2		8
Misadventure							1			1
Haemolytic disease	1				1					1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1				1					1
Renal Vein thrombosis		1			1					1
Meningitis						1		1		2
TOTAL	21	5	1	—	27	6	4	4	—	41

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated against the disease fell sharply during the year. This was expected as the figures for 1962 contained the children who were subjected to panic measures, due to the proximity of cases in Bradford. Nevertheless it was not expected that the number vaccinated would be so low in relation to 1961, which was a "normal" year.

There were 554 children vaccinated in 1961, 1,516 in 1962, and only 218 in 1963. The table below shows the comparison.

District	No. Vaccinated 1962	No. Vaccinated 1963
Cudworth	128	7
Darfield	160	44
Darton	538	30
Dodworth	83	10
Royston	221	64
Wombwell	172	39
Worsbrough	214	24
TOTAL	1516	218

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the general state of immunity of each individual area. In general there has been a very slight decline in the level of immunity against Whooping Cough and there has been a further decline in the level of immunity against Diphtheria with 72.3% of the under 15 population protected compared with 76.8% in the previous year.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 Years		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
Cudworth	684	78.0	77.3	71.0	80.5
Darfield	448	66.4	83.8	66.4	94.8
Darton	827	70.9	70.0	65.3	72.5
Dodworth	263	79.5	65.2	79.5	60.0
Royston	581	82.0	93.6	89.5	95.5
Wombwell	859	51.4	66.3	54.8	73.0
Worsbrough	815	61.0	63.0	61.0	69.2
TOTAL ...	4477	66.2	72.3	65.6	74.9

Tetanus Immunisation

Active immunisation against Tetanus has been steadily increasing over the past few years. This has two benefits, firstly it protects the patient against tetanus, and secondly it does away with the need for anti-tetanic serum, if the person is injured. The latter often gives rise to reactions and no doctor really likes to give it unless it is strictly necessary. It is important that parents should keep a record of when their children were immunised against tetanus for this reason. The following table shows the marked increase in immunisation between 1962 and 1963 :—

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1962		No. immunised against Tetanus during 1963	
	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster
Cudworth	153	43	214	96
Darfield	105	42	563	29
Darton	225	53	280	99
Dodworth	97	24	309	45
Royston	155	55	266	113
Wombwell	281	98	1755	92
Worsbrough	235	58	915	125
TOTAL	1251	373	4302	599

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued during the year, though not at such a high rate as hitherto. The Sabin oral vaccine was used exclusively by the health department. During the year 1,696 persons were vaccinated with three

doses making a total of 30,504 people vaccinated since the inception of the scheme. In addition to this 703 fourth doses were given as shown in the table.

District	Vaccinated previous to 31. 12. 62.	Vaccinated during 1963	Total
Cudworth	361	14	375
Darfield	603	220	823
Darton	686	121	807
Dodworth	221	4	225
Royston	457	117	574
Wombwell	874	173	1047
Worsbrough	792	54	846
TOTAL	3994	703	4697

Table showing fourth doses

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1963 (COMPLETED WITH THREE DOSES)

District	Position at 31st. December 1962				Completed During 1963				Total at the end of 1963			
	Child- ren	Young Per- sons	Others	Total	Child- ren	Young Per- sons	Others	Total	Child- ren	Young Per- sons	Others	Total
Cudworth	2,120	614	623	3,357	169	17	21	207	2289	631	644	3564
Darfield	1,785	734	211	2,730	196	16	6	218	1981	750	217	2948
Darton	3,265	759	385	4,409	235	16	35	286	3500	775	420	4695
Dodworth	1,031	247	98	1,376	94	5	10	109	1125	252	108	1485
Royston	1,860	654	441	2,955	158	48	24	230	2018	702	465	3185
Wombwell	4,934	944	449	6,327	315	17	22	354	5249	961	471	6681
Worsbrough	4,343	660	506	5,509	244	27	21	292	4587	687	527	5801
Barnsley Schools	359	48	—	407					359	48	—	407
N.C.B.	105	1627	6	1,738					105	1627	6	1738
TOTAL	19,802	6287	2719	28,808	1411	146	139	1696	21213	6433	2858	30,504

School Health Service

This service continued through the year. There was again a gap in the service in part of the division, when Dr. Desmond left in October and Dr. Oddy arrived in December. The number of children examined rose, because in fact this gap was not as long as that which occurred in the previous year. The number of children seen at specialist clinics and at school doctors' clinics remained relatively constant.

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINICS ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthal- mic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopae- dic	Child Guidance	School Doctor
Cudworth	133	40	2	64	36	188
Darfield	75	31	—	16	6	22
Darton	218	78	—	53	9	151
Dodworth	38	4	—	10	2	11
Royston	122	19	—	15	—	129
Wombwell	294	38	10	11	45	72
Worsbrough	157	32	13	24	40	62

Mantoux Testing of School Entrants

This scheme was continued through 1963, and a total of six children were found to be positive reactors. All of these children were positive because they had been given B.C.G. Vaccination in early life, because of some contact with the disease. Although this kind of result is not very exciting,

it satisfies us that the amount of unknown disease in the community is minimal.

MANTOUX TESTING RESULTS

District	No. of children Offered	Number Accepting	No. Positive because of B.C.G.	Total Positive
Cudworth ...	161	130	3	3
Darfield ...	45	39	1	1
Darton ...	217	184	1	1
Royston ...	161	126	—	—
Wombwell ...	46	39	—	—
Worsbrough ...	235	191	1	1
TOTAL ...	865	709	6	6

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Eye		E.N.T.		Heart		Lungs		Orthopaedic		Others	
			Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation
Cudworth	676	—	29	86	12	56	1	6	2	14	6	10	20	39
Darfield	357	—	15	4	10	15	1	3	—	—	1	3	3	4
Darton	722	1	43	98	23	53	3	4	—	5	6	5	17	36
Dodworth	188	—	7	6	6	13	1	2	1	3	4	11	2	3
Royston	579	—	28	72	8	78	1	4	2	8	3	2	11	27
Wombwell	819	2	37	24	18	66	2	11	4	15	6	17	16	72
Worsbrough	796	1	19	15	29	70	1	9	3	16	3	16	14	29
Barnsley	124	—	10	27	—	7	—	4	—	1	1	1	3	11
TOTALS	4,261	4	188	332	106	358	10	43	12	62	30	65	86	221

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 609 compared with 630 in the previous year. There were 814 institutional confinements compared with 742 during 1962. The proportion of patients receiving some form of analgesia rose by 5% in the year under review to 88.3%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of gas and air continued. In 1963 only 30 patients had gas and air compared with 50 in 1962, and compared with 205 in 1961.

Pethidine alone	52
Gas and Air alone	27
Gas and Air and Pethidine ...	7
Trilene alone.....	189
Trilene and Pethidine	263
Total ...	538

Ante-natal Clinics

There was again a slight fall in the number of attendances made at ante-natal clinics run by the West Riding County Council. This decline was again in favour of those clinics in which the General Practitioner sees his own patients, mostly in our clinics under an arrangement envisaged in the Cranbrook Committee report.

During the year 379 women made 2,253 attendances at official clinics, compared with 494 women who made 2,361 attendances in the previous year. The relaxation and Health Education clinics thrived very well during the year and 1,342 attendances were made at such clinics compared with 762 in the previous year.

ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS

CLINIC	No. of sessions held	Number of attendances		
		By institutionally booked patients	By domiciliary booked patients	Total
Cudworth	20	35	52	87
Darfield	39	57	181	238
Darton	40	164	109	273
Dodworth	—	—	—	—
Royston	42	65	109	174
Wombwell	46	348	97	445
Worsbrough	42	75	50	125
TOTAL	229	744	598	1342

Worsbrough

		Attendances	
		1962	1963
W.R.C.C. Clinic, Oakdale			
Tuesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	...	472	479

In addition to this, 125 attendances were made by patients at the Relaxation Classes held by the Midwives, compared with 98 in the previous year.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the division declined slightly, but on the other hand the number of children attending rose slightly. During 1963, 3,703 children made

38,744 attendances, compared with 1962, when 3,337 children made 40,660 attendances.

Table I.

Clinic	ATTENDANCES		TOTAL
	Children Born 1962 & 1963	Children Born 1958 - 1961	
Birdwell	991	208	1,199
Blacker Hill	1,311	352	1,663
Worsbrough	4,369	942	5,311
TOTAL	6,671	1,502	8,173

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by the Health Visiting and allied staffs amounted to 40,861, an increase of just over 6,000 compared with 1962. The table below shows the work carried out in some detail. There was a very slight falling off in the number of visits paid under the age of 5 years, and any tendency in this direction is to be regretted. The amount of teaching carried out in secondary schools remained exactly the same, and I regret that I cannot see any significant increase in this until more staff is recruited. This service is of paramount importance and is capable of being vastly expanded. I am pleased to report that the number of ineffective visits again fell so that they represent 4.9% of the total compared with 7.4% in 1962 and 11.2% in 1961.

	Visits to children born 1963	Visits to children born 1962	Visits to children born 1958-61	Total Visits Under 5	Geriatric other than for domest- ic help	Total
Effective Visits	6238	5538	7780	19556	3195	40,861
No Access Visits	594	418	439	1451	89	2 027

In addition to the work carried out above, a great deal of Health Education work was carried out in formal groups. The equivalent of 38 half days were spent in lecturing clubs and 107 equivalent in schools. The scheme of testing all babies for Phenylketonuria was continued, and during the year 1,355 babies were tested all of whom proved negative. In addition to this the Ortolani test was carried out wherever possible, and this led to the detection of unstable hip joints in four babies. These were referred to the consultant orthopaedic surgeon and promptly treated with the consent of the family doctor.

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1963

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS						
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Other	TOTAL
Cudworth	241	85	2508	1547	5	66	45	2	4173
Darfield	112	66	2176	263	—	—	5	—	2444
Darton	220	109	6885	783	—	242	10	—	7920
Dodworth	77	53	3040	51	25	—	—	—	3116
Royston	143	88	4635	295	—	—	1	—	4931
Wombwell	439	260	10914	853	17	159	51	—	11994
Worsbrough	267	147	5919	551	—	—	9	63	6542
TOTAL	1499	808	36077	4343	47	467	121	65	41120

Home Nursing

There was an increase in the amount of work carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year, when 41,120 visits were made compared with 40,143 in 1962. The largest increase was in visits to medical cases, this amounting to nearly two thousand. There was also a substantial increase in the number of visits to tuberculosis cases where 467 visits were made compared with 320 in the previous year. 54% of the patients were over the age of 65, compared with 55% in 1962.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues again showed a slight increase on those made in the previous year.

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	21	Mattresses	62
pillows	16	Pressure Rings	79
pillowcases	28	Rubber Sheets	210
sheets	44	Urinal Bottles	132
Bed Cradles	32	Crutches	24
Bed Pans	198	Walking Aids	31
Bedsteads with pole	18	Wheel Chairs, Adult	53
Bedsteads, other	21	Wheel Chairs, Junior	9
Commodes	63	Adult Cot	3
Cushions, Dunlopillo	7	Draw Sheets	53
Fracture Boards	6	Feeding Cups	5
Bed Rests	94		

Chiropody

The number of patients treated under this service rose during the year, but there was very little increase in the number of treatments actually carried out. This was probably due in the main to a period of sickness suffered by one of the chiropodists. I must again draw attention to the high proportion of patients receiving domiciliary treatment. This is a service which is expensive to give and only housebound persons should be receiving it.

I am becoming increasingly conscious that the service is essentially a palliative one in its present form. I know that it is much appreciated by the elderly, but I feel that it is high time that it was extended to include schoolchildren, strictly in association with the school health service. I am sure that this would only increase the work by a small percentage, but it would bring the service into the truly preventive field.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	% of pen-sioners receiving treat-ment	No. of sessions held	No. of patients treated in Clinic or Surgery			No. of treatments carried out in Clinic or Surgery			No. of patients treated at home		No. of treatments carried out at home	
			Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	EM	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	EM	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped
Cudworth	15.4	53	104	3	—	407	15	—	51	2	254	13
Darfield	34.4	101	183	4	—	895	18	—	106	6	463	31
Darton	21.9	143	268	16	3	1034	56	6	125	10	574	25
Dodworth	37.0	74	149	2	—	607	11	—	42	1	147	4
Royston	32.4	143	274	6	2	1113	13	4	97	5	364	6
Wombwell	20.7	150	356	8	—	1163	30	—	101	3	324	11
Worsbrough	17.9	175	214	3	—	1359	23	—	86	5	316	15
Divisional Totals	23.4	839	1548	42	5	6578	166	10	608	32	2442	105

Home Help Service

The home help service was again provided mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended in this category was 89.4%, almost exactly the same as for the previous year. The number of households assisted during the year showed a slight decline to 869. This is a very unusual trend but perhaps a truer comparison would be that at the end of 1963, 739 households were being assisted weekly compared with 709 at the end of the previous year. The total number of hours received rose slightly to 140,632 compared with 136,180 in the previous year. The small table shows the analysis of cases and hours during 1963, and the large table shows the growth of the service over the past ten years.

Category	Number of Cases			Hours Employed
	From previous Year	New Cases	Total	
Over 65	640	122	762	125706
Under 65-Chronic sick	55	19	74	11458
Mentally Disordered	—	3	3	321
Maternity	1	8	9	472
Others	14	7	21	2675
TOTAL	710	159	869	140632

ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH OF THE HOME HELP SERVICE

District	Average number of cases/week				Average number of hours/case				% of pensioners receiving help in 1963
	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1963	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1963	
Cudworth	31½	58½	75	90	7.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	8.3
Darfield	28	40½	68	89	6.8	3.8	4.9	4.9	9.0
Darton	47	77	107	120	6.1	3.9	3.9	3.5	6.1
Dodworth	9	19	30	41	6.6	6.0	4.0	5.3	7.5
Royston	14½	49½	65	103	10.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	7.7
Wombwell	53	95	145	174	5.1	3.8	4.1	3.5	7.2
Worsbrough	41	66½	91	121	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	6.6
Divisional Total	224	406	581	738	6.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	7.2

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal :

	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.
i. Local Education Authority :		
(a) While at school or liable to attend school	10	—
(b) On leaving special school	—	—
(c) On leaving ordinary school	4	—
ii. Police or by the Courts ...	—	1
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertain- ments, etc.)	—	2
	14	3

B. Particulars of Cases removed from Register during 1963 :

	M	F	M	F
i. By reason of death	—	—	—	—
ii. Declassified	—	—	—	—
iii. Removal to hospitals	1	—	1	1
iv. Transfer to other districts ...	—	—	1	1
	1	—	2	2

C. Particulars of Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1963 :

Care and Guidance	19	17	96	106
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Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients :

During the year these facilities were completely re-organised when the adult wing opened in July at Wombwell. This means that we have a training centre capable of training patients from 3 or 4 years old level right through to industrial work. It may in future be possible to train some of the patients to take their place in industry, but even for those less fortunate it is hoped to provide sheltered employment for many years to come. The re-organised centre catered for 25 Juniors (15 males and 10 females) and 58 adults (27 males and 31 females). This re-organisation enabled the junior centre to take some younger children and thus begin even younger social training. I am sure the benefits of this will be felt in the years to come.

Already by the end of the year the adults were beginning to do work on a contract basis for County Supplies. It is hoped to extend this to a greater range of work and a greater number of sources.

Accommodation

8 sub-normal patients were admitted for short-stay accommodation, which was appreciated by the parents. 6 patients were admitted to permanent care during the year.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admissions to mental hospitals during 1963 :

Hospital	Patients under 65	Patients over 65
Storthes Hall	51	5
Stanley Royd	6	9
Retreat York	—	1
TOTAL	57	15

13 new after-care cases were referred to the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Age Groups	Training Centre	Assisting in the Home	Working	Unable to be trained because of physical disability	Training Centre place refused	Still at School	Total
FEMALE							
Over 16 yrs.	31	35	18	6	15	—	105
Under 16 yrs.	10	—	—	3	—	1	14
MALE							
Over 16 yrs.	27	13	53	6	5	—	104
Under 16 yrs.	15	—	—	3	—	—	18
TOTALS	83	48	71	18	20	1	241

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